AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition, Day and Evening.
Association Hall-Lecture.
Kosta: & Bial's Gamber—Concert.
77H RESIDENT ARMORY—Fair.
STEINWAY HALL—2 F. M. Oratorio Society Robearsal.

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-OCEAN .7th Page-1th column. Tractices - 6th Fam - 4th column. Winten Kesokts-7th Page - 4th column.

### Ensiness Kolles.

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# New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-The French Legislature met in Paris Nesterday for the first time since 1870. quiries and advice. - The Austrian Liberals propose to reduce the army. - M. de Lesseps unjust departure from well-established precewill leave for Panama early next month. === The

trial of Killen causes much excitement at Sligo. Dome-ric.-The Welsh festival concluded at Philadelphia yesterday. ----- President Hayes attended the dedicatory services at the Paul Street Methodist Church, Frankford, Philadelphia, yesterday. Thanksgiving Day was more generally ob-prisoners have escaped from jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn. === The annual reports of Secretary Thompson and Secretary Schurz have been sub-

mitted. CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed yesterday; interesting sermons were preached in many of the churches. The foot-ball contest between Yale and well contested, but re-Princeton was sulted in a draw, === Athletic contests Manhattan and the Astoria Clubs. == The clamor, or tempted by party interests, to pass in Italies, that "the proper way to meet the consequence we have seen. A complete revothe management of the State Asylums for the In- judgment.

sane report that they were baseless. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with occasional light rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 53°; lowest, 35°; aver-

The Seventh Regiment Fair is to continue another week.

The janitor who defended his employer's store against a pair of burglars with no other weapon than an old broadsword, should be promoted to a bank. He could be relied on not to give up the combination to the first man considerations, and they are likely to that asked for it.

After an interval of nine years Paris yesterday reassumed her place as the legislative capital of France. If the deputies and people follow the sound advice which M. Gambetta gave in his address to the Chamber, France will have no reason to regret that the Legislature has abandoned Versailles for a city which is rich in historic inspirations.

The arrest of the Irish agitators threatens to keep the police and military authorities in a state of alarm. The quiet town of Sligo seems to have become all at once a place of great interest. During the day Mr. Rea, the prisoners' counsel, amuses the public by "hack-'ling" the crown witnesses, and when the magistrates leave the bench for a while, he entertains the assemblage with a "short talk" on threats to murder him. In the evening here is generally a public meeting or grand procession, when twenty armed constables follow 3,000 people to keep them from stonethrowing and like diversions. Elsewhere, the Irish seem all aglow, those in the English and Scotch towns being, perhaps, the most demonstrarive. The crisis is traught with trouble for the Government. If it abandons the prosecution, as report says it may do, the agitation will acquire renewed vigor, while if it proceeds, it runs the risk of judicial defeat, and plays directly into the hands of the extreme Nationalists, who, relying on armed force, regard publie meetings as profitless and demoralizing. The most significant outcome of the agitation is perhaps Mr. Gladstone's statement at a Scotch meeting that he was in favor of giving the Irish "home rule" in local matters. This is more than he or other Liberals would concede a very short time

The total registration of women in Massachusetts for the coming municipal elections is estimated, according to a correspondent's letter, at 3,000. It was expected that the City of Boston alone would furnish as large a number as this, instead of the scanty 900 actually recorded, and the result is unquestionably disappointing to those who hoped that the success of this experiment would basten a general suffrage for women. To make the matter worse for their expectations, it is not believed that more than three-fourths of those who have registered will vote. The tyrant man

with the downtrodden sex. The Boston Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution forbidding smoking during the forenoon in the voting-places, so that these maiden ballots may be cast in an untainted atmosphere. This may be the beginning of that electoral millennium which the advocate of woman suffrage has often predicted-when the ballotbox shall be twined with flowers and gracetul vines, and the election inspectors shall required to pass a competive examination

in decerative art. if unfortunately-and fortunately-statues were not so nearly immortal. But an Edinburgh | Germany has invested the statecraft of Vienna, correspondent tells to-day of a new work of welcome not only for itself but for its associations, not only for the man whom it represents and its own beauty and fitness, but for the man who made it and his history and surroundings. An adequate statue of Robert Burns, wrought in Scotland by a Scotch sculptor whose loving care of his works extends even to the last stage of all, and who has notably commemorated other famous Scotchmen, would seem to be an ideal memorial of the poet. The easting of the first portion of this work, is described in our correspondent's letter, throughout the course of the negotiations is to find one who will not prove too heavy a in which New-Yorkers have such an interest, which gives also a pleasant account of the striking personality of the artist. Sir John in the marriage of Alphonso XII. and the Steell believes that this statue will be "the "work of his life."

There have been "whitewashing" investigations, and mud-throwing investigations, but now and then the plans of their authors fail. An extraordinary story is related in the report of a committee of the State Senate, given in substance on another page, concerning the way in which certain members of the medical profession attempted to use the Legislature as their instrument in blackening the reputations of certain other members of the profession. Wholesale charges were made against the management of the insane asylums of the State, which all official and professional authorities declare to be well managed, and so soon as the investigation was begun the people whose names had been used in the, petition began protesting by scores, either that their names were used without their authority, or that they desired to withdraw their names, or that they had no personal knowledge of the alleged abuses. Add to this that not a single fact was discovered by the committee sustaining the charges, and it will be seen how wicked this crusade was. The Senate Committee deserve credit for exposing the plot as well as for defeating it.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

It is announced that the President will again urge upon Congress a settlement of the Mormon question, which becomes every year more and more pressing. The time is close at hand when the population of the Territory will be so large that to refuse Utah admission as a State will look like an arbitrary and dent, and there will be practical inconveniences also in continuing the present method of administration. But no government since the beginning of the world has made itself the slave of precedent or even of consistency. Our own practice abounds with anomalies. An abnormal condition of things, not foreseen when our political system was arranged, will require irregular action; and no State would last long which did not hold not be admitted as a full member of the Union shall be fully justified in keeping it out, whatever the number of the inhabitants. The As THE TRIBUNE has already pointed out,

the Democratic party has for the moment something to gain by the admission of Utah. The two Senators and one Representative to be elected under a State constitution would certainly be Democrats. The three electoral votes of the new State would be given to the Democratic candidate. If the election of President should be thrown into the House of Representatives the vote of Utah would count there as much as the vote of New-York. It is not to be supposed that the Democrats in Washington are insensible of these listen with favor to the representations which Mormon agents will certainly urge upon their attention. Yet the admission of a polygamous State would be a disgrace and a danger hardly to be measured. Polygamy cannot be abolished unless it is broken up by the National authority while Utah'is still a territory. Nobody doubts that under a State Government the crime would be legalized and perpetuated. Pledges made in advance would be broken. Prohibitions inserted in the State Constitution would never be enforced, and would soon be removed by an amendment. It is polygamy which keeps the Mormons a separate and disloyal people. It is polygamy which erects what is practically a foreign State in the midst of the American Contment, ruled by a community which has no sympathy with the Union, no respect for its laws, no interest in its prosperity. Setting up an insuperable barrier against the commingling of Mormons and Gentiles, polygamy removes the Saints from the civilizing influences which are at work all around them; it binds them to the soil, almost as firmly as the serf was bound to the estate of his lord; and

mon Church devised no agency so powerful negroes from coming into the State, and perfor the perpetuation of their imposture as the revelation of plural marriages. The American people never will consent to the erection of Utah as a State until the bar- have just as good a right to go into Indiana barous practice which divides it from the whole Caristian world has been forever abolished; and before there can be any serious question of admission, the laws against polygamy must be amended and put in force. The statute as it now stands makes the act of contracting a bigamous marriage a punishable | the supremacy of the Democratic party, there offence. The objections to it are, first, that it would be no legal remedy except to sit down does not reach the older and more influential Mormons-the apostles, bishops and other leaders-because they are nearly all saved by the statute of limitations; and, secondly, that proof of the marriage ceremony, which is performed in the secreey of the Endowment House, is almost unattainable. The simplest remeay seems to be to make cohabitation with several wives a continuous offence; evidence of that is easily had; and a rigorous enforcement of the law in a few signal cases would soon bring about | further South, they attempt to find homes in an abandonment of the practice. Polygamy never could have been established except in met still with the shotgun of the aggressive

tory manner that should raise his reputation fear that the Saints, who are no longer isclated, will wish to resume it.

MARRIAGE AND POLITICS.

The marriage festivities which are to begin at Madrid to-day-Alphonso's birthday-are apparently devoid of political significance. The union of the reigning head of the elder branch of the Spanish Bourbons with a Princess of the Hapsburg-Lorraine house has been proposed and arranged with all the formality and ceremony of modern diplomacy, and sanctioned in advance by the Pope, the Emperor of Austria There are statues in Central Park which and the Cortes; but despite the historical the people of New-York would gladly let die, associations of the event and the increased importance with which the secret treaty with the marriage is regarded with languid interest art destined for the Park, which will be very in the European capitals. Times have changed since the candidature of Prince Leopold plunged two great nations headlong into the abyss of war. The Spanish succession, which opened the way for the downfall of a crowned intriguer and the establishment of a Republican government in France, is now a matter of trivial importance in the combinations of European diplomacy.

While it is certain that the nomination of wholly justified by the facts. Although the present decade has witnessed the collapse of Liberalism and the complete triumph of Reacmismanagement, have adopted a timorous policy of inaction on the Continent. Castelar undertook in a recent outburst of eloquence before the Cortes to suggest to the Ministers of the Restoration a courageous and comprehensive policy abroad, based upon upright and salutary administration at home. He maintained been only temporarily deferred, and that a European war was imminent, and he contended that Spain should secure the vantage which the noblest of her national aspirations cau draw from these unending complications. Holland in past centuries had turned to profit the wars between Spain and England, between France and Spain, and between Spain and Germany; and in like manner the Italy of to-day has been the model of diplomatic penetration, establishing its independence and completing its development during the wars declared, must not lose such precious mowill create for itself friends everywhere.

The orator's words did not fall upon dull torpor and indifference to what was going on terms may do something to reassert the moral power and political authority of the encient monarchy. It may be that the listlessness as well as the old riotous blood has oozed out of fluential abroad. If such a result is to be offices to parcel out, worked out, either by a reactionary Cabinet

SHOTGUN POLICY IN INDIANA. An Indianapolis correspondent of The Lou-"the Democrats in Indiana to organize "promptly and thoroughly for a most formidable "and aggressive campaign." What this means will be readily understood by all who have read accounts of the methods in vogue in Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States where the Democrats have car- array. The fatal difficulty is that its rank ried on "formidable and aggressive cam-"paigns." "Talking," says the Editor, "will not accomplish anything. Action, organization. massing of strength, are needed, and Indi-" ana Democrats are equal to the task, we are "sure." And that, too, is the principle on which the aggressive campaigns further South have been conducted. Talking was not depended upon at all to influence the negroes, nor was it permitted; it was the "action, or-" ganization and massing of strength " of the White Leagues, bulldozers and night-riders that did the business, and this, we presume. is the task the Indiana Democrats are said to be equal to. The same tactics are proposed for the latitude of Indiana that have been so successful in the bulldozing States. Now it is quite likely that there is not the

slightest ground for this correspondent's alarm, and it is certainly most improbable that the rush of colored people into Indiana, if there be any such thing, has any other political significance than is contained in the fact that they are unquestionably fleeing from political persecution in the States where they are deprived of their rights. That they are doing this under directions from any political committee is simply absurd. But suppose they are going into Indiana in considerable numbers; haven't they a right to ? Do our Democratic friends in Indiana propose to organize a shotgun quarantine against these poor persecuted people, and absolutely prohibit their entering the State? Are the Democrats of it is the great bulwark of the despotic power Indiana aware that anything has happened of the priesthood. The founders of the Mor- since the time when they forbade by law free mitted all the powers of the law and its officers to be exhausted in the catching and sending back of runaway "niggers" " Niggers" now as white men. They may stay there and become citizens. As citizens they may vote. The Constitution of the United States has taken care of that-no thanks to Indiana Democrats-and even though they should go into Indiana in sufficient numbers to endanger under it. The Democrats, not only of Indiana but of other States, seem dull as to this business. They cannot comprehend that the blacks actually have the right to vote. They can hardly understand, indeed, that the poor creatures have any rights whatever. In Mississippi and Louisiana, they won't allow them either to vote or hold political meetings, nor will they permit them to leave the country. And now it seems if, after they make their escape from the shotguns of the buildozers a Northern Democratic State they are to be an isolated community; and if it is once campaign. Are they, then, to be exterminated?

result of emancipation and enfranchisement?

"As about 15,000 or 20,000 negroes," ays The Courier-Journal-" men, women and children-will have to be thrust upon the people of Indiana during the Winter, to be foddered, the prospect is not a very pleas-'ing one." The tone of this remark is not particularly chivalrous, and it certainly is not generous or kind. But it may not be out of them. The public schools, as public institutions, place to say in answer to such an appeal to selfish considerations that the people of the They have no religious character, or at least no North-of Indiana as well as other Northern States-bave, during the past few years, expended large sums of money in "foddering" and relieving the distress of the citizens of the section whence those escaping negroes come; that there is no distinction of color in those charities, and that the blacks, driven out from the South, will be received here in the taxes at all, and who actually consider all public same hospitable and generous spirit as that in which the people of the North have so fensible waste of money. abundantly supplied the wants and relieved the distress of fever-stricken cities.

## A DISTRUSTED PARTY.

About this time it occurs to many persons that the Democratic party is a heavy load for Prince Leopold caused unnecessary jealousy any candidate to carry. The usual conditions and excitement in the Council Chamber of are reversed. Generally the party carries the Napoleon III., the indifference manifested candidate to victory or defeat, and its anxiety between the two Courts which have resulted burden. In the nature of things, a live party ought to be stronger than any individual repgranddaughter of Palatine Joseph, is not resentative of its opinions and purposes. If it in any degree deserves success, a party must have a greater public confidence than one of its members enjoys. But the tone of public Nation are not paralyzed. For a century Span- disclosed a thorough understanding of the ish Cabinets, owing to civil warfare and colonial | fact that the Democratic party, if it is to win at all, must be pulled through by some candidate, his money, his popularity, or his hold upon public confidence. All Democrats viraually acknowledge this fact, and yet they must realize that it is a most humiliating one. If any one member of the party is stronger than the party, and enjoys a larger measure that the settlement of the Eastern question had of public regard and confidence, it follows that all the rest of the party must be considered a minus quantity politically.

Mr. Bayard, men say, might be elected, but for the grave doubt whether he would be able to control his party. A certain measure of public esteem he has. But those who think well of him distrust the organization and the body of voters called Democrats, and reflect with apprehension that he might prove quite as powerless to control that party, if he were President, as he was when the wild-eyed lunatics of the caucus ran over him at the exbetween France and Austria, Prussia and tra session. Very true; there is that danger. Austria, and Prussia and France. Spain, he | But what business has a party to exist, if the entire body of its voters has less claim to conments, but must adopt a foreign policy which | fidence than one of its members ? With what reason does such a party thrust itself before the country ? The only proper thing to do ears. It is possible that the Ministers whose with such a party is to beat it out of existence forever. In reality, a profound distrust of in Europe he denounced in such unmeasured the Democratic party does exist. It rules the to say brutal, as thirty now make it, action of voters who hold the balance of power. They might be willing to trust Mr. Bayard, if it were not for the party of rebels and repudiators, jobbers, knaves and rufflans, Spanish veins, and that the kingdom will not who rush to the front whenever Democracy only be better ordered at home but more in- seems likely to prevail, or has a batch of

Thus it was in respect to recent changes of or by progressive advisers like Castelar, the public opinion. The Democratic party seemed union of the reigning houses in Vienna and in a fair way to win, little more than a year Madrid is an important factor of the problem. ago. But its jobbers and repudiators swarmed in Washington; its ravenous borde of placehunters crowded maimed soldiers from their seats; its ruffians bragged of the power dent that we may safely congratulate ourisville Courier-Journal sends out the alarm gained by the bludgeon and the shotgun at emergencies. If the Mormon community can- that Indiana is being colonized by Southern the South; its knaves conspired to abolish or giving Day as a National festival. This is one of negroes to such an extent as to endanger the to erippie the Federal election laws; and its without injury to the general interests, we Democratic supremacy in the State, and rebels cast off all disguise and showed that charges that it is the work of the Republican they were as dangerous, malignant and vin-State Committee. The writer suggests, and dictive as ever, and just as hostile to any sulted in a draw. == Athletic contests danger is that Congress will be driven by The Courier-Journal approves the suggestion Union of equal rights and equal justice. The Then, if a man were fortunate, he might eat half-a-

Does any Democrat fancy that this profound distrust of his party extends only to its leaders? On the contrary, the plain people of this country know full well that the Democratic party has many worthy men in its and file cannot be trusted. From them come the worst impulses which the most dangerous leaders obey. Until the party has radically changed its character-that is to say, until the Democratic party has ceased to existthat distrust will prove a load too heavy even for the most popular candidate to bear.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS The Archbishop of Boston, in the speech made by him at the synod recently held, takes a sensible view of the question of sending Catholic children to the public schools. He said that in his opinion there had been no attacks made upon the Catholic religion in these schools, and that children might attend them when superior schools were not provided for them specially. Still, he thought schools in which children are instructed as to their religion, receiving at the same time secular education equal to that given in the public schools, were to be preferred. He went further. He declared that no priest had a right to denounce people or publicly refuse them the sacraments of the church for refusing to send their children to the parish schools. He added that he alone was competent to pass on such a controversy, and that parents were not obliged to send their children to such parish schools as gave a secular training and education inferior to the puolie schools. This wise action of the Archbishop at least postpones a definite solution of the controversy; and indeed leaves the matter very much where it was before the present phase of that con-

troversy arose. It would be agreeable if we could regard this as a solution of a most difficult problem. The public schools established by law are supported by taxes. All classes of religionists are obliged to pay these without discrimination, and very soon, it is natural to suppose, the Massachusetts Catholics would be complaining of the hardship of being obliged to assist in the support of schools which they did not use. It would be the old question over again. It is true that there would be no novelty in this kind of taxation, because private schools have always been numerous in Massachusetts, and have been maintained mainly by wealthy taxpayers. There have been even private schools of a religious cast. The Quakers have had them, and so have other sectarian bodies. A double tax has been uncompiainingly paid by those who had their reasons for not sending their children to the public schools; and the same is true of this city and of other parts of the country.

The entire secession of the Catholic children from the public schools would excite much discussion in Massachusetts, and the question would sooner or later get into politics, and thereby the chance of ats reasonable settlement be much lessened. It has been there already; certain amendments of the Constitution prohibiting the legal establishment of sectarian public schools in Massachusetts were rejected. The popular vote in that State is present day and generation. The Catholics have, therefore, the prospect of supporting their own, and of helping to support the secular schools. This may impose a burden, but there is every reason to be lieve that, if not cheerfully met, it will at least not be evaded. Evaston, in fact, will be almost impossible

the South are proposing to bring about as the impracticable for the State to acquiesce in a division of the school money among sects, and unde-sirable, even if possible. Those who wish for religious schools must support them, but their support. cannot be made a part of the State policy. If we take it for granted that the Catholics do desire religious schools, in which their own doctrines shall be inculcated, the conclusions are inevitable that these schools must be regarded as direct auxiliaries of the Church, and that the Church must support must be maintained by taxes upon the whole public. separate and sectorian character. The Catholica may regard them as highly unnecessary; but so long as they are established by law every citizen must assist in their maintenance. A great many people who have no children pay heavy taxes, and so do a great many who send their children to private schools. They may think it a hardship, but there are some who taink it burdensome to pay any education to be entirely needless and an inde-

#### FOOT-BALL.

The game of foot-ball, in its present stage of development, is no doubt sufficiently athletic to satisfy the cravings of the rampant muscularity of the period. The young gentlemen from Yale and Princeton who struggled through the match at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, evidently enjoyed the bruises they won. Certainly, the thousands of fair women and brave men who surrounded the athletes as spectators weltered in delight, particularly when in some agonizing "tackle" they beheld a compact globe of collegians rolling on the ground, with here and therea leg in orange or blue thrust out and brandished wildly in the air. And yet, although the game affords opportunities for maining hardly equalled by base-ball in its most scientific stage, tion beyond the Pyrences, the energies of the discussion, during the past week or two, has inexpert spectators have ventured to believe that it might be improved in one or two particulars. Or, rather, it seems to have been improved too much. It has come to be so elaborate and overlaid with so many regulations and prohibitions that players are constantly doing something "feui." This makes necessary an unreasonable quantity of earnest argument with the referee. And while the contestants are laboring with this dignitary the ladies grow impatient because they can't hear the debate, and they are chilled through by the raw November wind while the game lags.

Again, football as an agonistic spectacle would be nore attractive if anybody ever accomplished any thing. When two evenly matched teams like the Yale and Princeton Clubs confront each other they meet. surge backward and forward, and roll over each other, but they score no "goals" nor "touchdowns." They are not only hoppled by too many rules but they are hindered by too much help. Somebody is continually in the way of the ball. The field is too full of legs and hands and bodies. The really skillful player is overpowered by numbers before he can do a clever stroke of work. It would seem that reform is necessary in the direction proposed by some of the colleges, which is to reduce or restore the number of the contestants on either side from fifteen to eleven. This would leave more room, and somebody would probably be able scipher still?"

same leaders look about to find a prospect for success next year they exclaim: "Alas! we all have a cipher still?" ore room, and somebody would probably be able to kick the ball where it would tally something. Perhaps the change, too, would afford an opportunity for the exercise of greater skill, while twentysafely trusted to make the game almost as rude, not

Thanksgiving Day passed off pleasantly, and was

perhaps more generally observed in this city than

ever. There were feasts, parades, a moderate attendance at morning service, and a large one at places of amusement. The most striking incident in the churches was the appearance of the Rev. Dr. Bellows as the preacher in one of the largest of the synagogues. There were other thoughtful discourses, some of which are reported elsewhere. Mr. Beecher, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Vincent, represent widely different views, but all alike treat the day as one of real significance and importance. In all these observances, it is eviselves upon the permanent establishment of Thanks-Rebellion has left us. Before that, Thanksgivings were local in their character, were appointed by gubernatorial authority, were observed upon difterent days, and in some States not observed at ail. Manhattan and the Astoria Chus. \_\_\_\_ the cannot, of the enemy is for lution in public opinion has been effected by places. This facilitated return visits, and made senate Committee who investigated charges against an enabling act in despite of its own sober ble instead of one. But what the day has lost by the change, it has gained in a more general celebration by a greater number of people. Most churches pay some respect to it, though it is of purely secular and, in fact, of Puritan origin. The older churches had established Thanksgiving Days of their own; those who went out from them were obliged to fix upon some time for giving which the whole country owes the idea of the day.

So far as the Puritans themselves were concerned, they had abolished Christmas, and they really needed, to meet the wants of human nature, some anniversary of a tolerably lively and yet religious character. They could not dance; they could not go to the theatre; their permitted diversions were extremely limited in number, but good eating was allowed. So they gave the day a gustatory character. It was owing to this that so many turkeys were yesterday devoured. The Puritans and conwere yesterday to we seem to be s days of a semi-religious character, in which everybody can take part without scruples, that Thanksgiving Day, as it is now universally observed, is really a piece of good luck. People take more kindly to it, year after year, and so may they continne to do for centuries. A great political party can hardly be considered

in a prosperous way when it doesn't believe any thing in particular, or doesn't dare to declare its principles, if it has any. Nine months ago the Democrats forced an Extra Session for the avowed purpose of embodying some alleged Democratic ideas in Legislative enactments; but now upon the eve of the regular session, the same party is making a stalwart effort to suppress any allusions to the very schemes which they called themselves together in special session to carry out, Nobody can formulate any distinctly Democratic doctrine as to currency, taxation, tariff or any other matter of vital moment. A party which i asnamed of its history, its traditions and its tendencies, which doesn't know its own creed, is afraid to make a proclamation of its aims and its hopes, which will not trust itself on any platform of its own making, which acknowledges that its single chance of salvation is to be found in the policy of doing nothing and saying less, doesn't possess enough aggressive or delensive vigor to make it even an interesting opponent. The pugilist who lies down to save himself from being knocked down is rarely accused of making a glorious fight, and he never is an inspiring subject to bet on: The Virginia case of the marriage of John C.

Tinsley, colored, with a white woman in the District of Columbia, where such marriage was legal, is to come before the Supreme Court. Tinsley went back to Virginia with his wife, and is now in the Penitentiary for an offence of which he certainly was not guilty if his marriage was constitutional. Chief-Justice Waite has granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. We hope for an authoritative decision from our highest fudicial tribunal; but possibly, desirable as it is, we Protestant, and is likely to remain so during the may not get it. The Supreme Court may have granted the writ as a writ of right, but may decline to consider the local laws of Virginia touching marriage , which is a civil contract. If we have any decision, if the Court undertakes to pass upon the validity of the marriage at all, we do not see how 

There was a grand flogging matinée in the Court-House yard at Newcastle, Del., on the 22d inst., five prisoners being fied up and whipped. Only one of them, a boy, complamed much of his punishment; the others took theirs easily, one of them saying "That didn't sting me "; another walking away from the post similar, and another still merely remarking to the crowd that he " was glad it was over." If it should turn out, after all, that the Delaware floggings, about which so much of a not very complimentary character has been said. are of a trivial and inefficient character, it may be better for the rogues, but hardly better for the community. The Delaware people are in a dilemma, we suspect. If they flog their convicts vigorously, the whole country cries out against them indignantly; if they lay on the lash lightly, the convicts laugh at them. They seem, however, to meintain the whipping-post as a matter of State pride, and resent outside interference.

Better late than never! We are now told that the citizens of Mempais have gone to work in good carnest, cleaning that place, improving its drainger and taking precautions against a recurrence of the yellow fever next season. The city is to be theroughly surveyed, and it is encouraging to read that the authorities and juhabitants are of one mind respecting the absolute accessity of prompt precautions. Provided these are thoroughly taken, of course the chances of recurring postulence in 1880 must be greatly lessened, if the experience of mankind and the teachings of science are worth any thing. If, in spite of the utmost pains to prevent an epidemic, it should then make its appearance the people of Memphis, as they receive the charitable help of the rest of the country, will not be thunted with their own reckless negligence. They will then have done what they could to avert the calamity, and will be as worthy of help as they may be in

That split in the Solid South has been postponed

It is evident already that Mr. Hewitt bas hit Mr. Tilden the hardest blow he has received for a long time. The only excuse for the alleged weak-backed conduct of Tilden after the election which his friends have made has been completely demolished. Whenever the Southern and Western Democrats have complained that Titden was afraid to stand up for his rights, his friends have answered that he was powerless in the hands of his party, since the leaders in Congress put the Electoral Tribunal bill through without his advice or consent. Every visitor to Cipher Alley within the past three years has come away with the impression that Triben was opposed to that bill from the first, and that if he could have had his way it would never have passed. How they absorbed such a notion is, of course, a mystery, but absorb it they did. Perhaps Pelton whispered it to them. If so, this isn't the first time Mr. Hewite has interfered with his industrial pursuits.

What the Democratic party needs is a liver-pad,

Mr. Hewist says of the Democratic leaders of 1876: "Oh, yes, everybody had a cipher." As the

No wonder Tilden yells fraud and refuses to condone it. That propossity is hereditary in the Tilden family, and he can't any more help obeying it two players in the heat of youthful blood could be than he can help whispering. Away back in 1756 there was a Tilden engaged in the same business. A little pamphlet, entitled "Tilden's Miscellaneous Poems on Divers Occasions, chiefly to animate and arouse the Soldiers," and printed in 1856, contains a ballad which, with the single change of the author's reference to himself as "Old sixty-six" to
"Old seventy-six," fits so aptly into the political
situation to-day that it sounds like a fresh frand
bull-tin from Cipher Alley. The first stanza runs:

"Their skalking, scalping, mirdering tricks
Have so enraged eld seventy-six.
With legs and arms like withered sticks,
And youthful viger gone;
That if he hves another year,
Complete in armor he'll appear.
And laugh at death, and scoff at fear,
To right his country's wrong."

For a young boom, Mr. Randolph's seems to be uncommonly debilitated.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, says he is in Washington for all Winter and all next Summer. If his party keeps Congress in session that length of time, it will find itself out of power in Washington for the rest of this century and part of the next.

Alexander Stephens rises to deny that he ever professed sympathy with Congressman Felton's Independent sentiments, or ever said that he was in favor of Grant as dictator in preference to Sher-Southern Democratic Grant boom to make a foolscap for its inventor.

Voorbees declares that he has not modified his financial beliefs. Of course he hasn't. They passed that point long ago. Burial is the only remedy.

Senator Booth brings the intelligence to Washington that California is decidedly in favor of Blaine. "I am personally in favor of him," he special thanks, as they did in Massachusetts, to says, "not that I love Grant less, but Blaine more.

It took Bayard just forty-eight hours to mik him self out of the Presidential race.

More than one hundred Jacksonian Democrats, of Otsego County, New-York, who say that they are all "advanced in years," have joined in a pention to the Democracy of this State to nominate Hendrick B.

Blackburn thinks the Southern DemScratic Grant boom was the "insane inspiration of a few jackasses," thereby showing that he is skirmishing in the immediate neighborhood of a great truth.

It seems once more to be the unanimous copelusion of the Democratic party that Blaine carries the State of Maine in his pocket. As the inventors of an unsuccessful effort to snatch it, the party ought to know where it is located,

## PERSONAL.

General and Mrs. Grant are to spend Christnas with General Beale and his wife in Washington The monument to be raised to the late General Colton, of California, is to cost \$48,000, and is to be a small chapel in marble and granite exquisitely carved.

Dr. Glenn, the California wheat-grower, is said to have had 45,000 acres in wheat this year; his

Mrs. Oliver, of Albany, has presented to the University of Bochester a fine copy in thirty volumes of the "Description de L'Egyot"—the work prepared

under orders from Napoleon I, by a commissi which Baron Denon was a member, General Robert E. Lee, in talking to Chaplain Pepper soon after the war, gave this odd description of Webster : " I never saw a more striking object than Webster in the Senate. The effect of his fine figure and princety air when speaking was like that of a hvid flash in the midsi of darkness."

Mrs. Hayes, when visiting the Methodist Fair in Philadelphia the other evening, wore a costume of garnet-colored sick and velvet, with a garnet velvet hat encircled in a plume. Her locks, it is stated, were dressed "In a fashion in vogue when ladies were not considered eccentric if their hair presented the appear-ance of having been combed and brushed."

Not long since, it is related, Mr. Oscar Browning, an English poet of the later generation, was at an "at home." Mr. Tennyson was also present, "Ah, how d'ye do, Mr. Tennyson !" cried the young verse writer, as he forced his way toward the Laureate; · I've had the pleasure of meeting you before." Then Mr. Tennyson, who counts the author of " Red Cotton

Colonel Lucius B. Northrop, the Commissary-General of the Confederate Army from the co mencement of the Civil War until a few months before its close, is now living in reffrement bear Coarlottesville, the sent of the University of Virginia. He the general conclusion can be avoided, that the still grieves over the Lost Cause, and laments the abell-